

INTIMATIONS


the 13th instant, to the Hongkong & Shanghai Club, a small SKYE TERRIER, black body; tan legs, and grey head, the name of "NEED". Whoever the same to Mr. A. P. STOKES, Mount House, will be rewarded. £1726
17th September, 1893.

HONG KONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

After the 1st October the PRICE OF ICE will be reduced to 1½ Cents per TON.

MARJADINE, MATTHEWSON & Co.,
General Managers. £1724
17th September, 1893.



WANTED A CLERK

For a Commissionaire Office will receive APPLICATIONS up to TEN A.M. on MONDAY, the 20th instant, for an appointment temporary CLERKS/OUT in the Registrar and Transport Department at the rate of the appointment is 95 (Ninety five) per month.

Applications must be made in the handwriting of applicant and satisfactory references given.

T. A. Le MESURIER,
A. C. General.
Registrar and Transport Office,
China.

Notice.

Share of, 17th September, 1893. £1728

THE
SHANGHAI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

50,000 DOLLARS
IN
SHARES OF 50 DOLLARS EACH.

— \$25 per Share upon Allotment or
— 25 days thereafter; Balance of \$25
Share on the 28th February

DIRECTORS:
NAMED BY Shareholders as soon as the
(Shares are taken up.)

BANKERS:
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

SOLICITORS:
SHARP, TOLLER, & JOHNSON

UNBRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
Company is formed for the MANU-

International Ice and Refrigeration Company of New York.

Said System has been introduced into Shanghai with most satisfactory results, the course of opinion from various parts of the world unhesitatingly pronounces it to be perfect and economical method of preserving Low temperature.

Accordingly, it is anticipated that the business of the Company will be in working order by next March, 1884.

The arrangement has been made with the SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION that they shall hold the amount paid on shares when allotted until the Board of Directors of the Company is appointed, the same will then be placed to the credit of the

The first of Applications for Shares may
 be made by intending Subscribers from the
 29th September, 1893, from the
 W. & S. SINGAPORE BANKING COM-
 PANY or the Secretary pro tem. of the
 Co. Mr. J. M. GUDEES, 39, Wellington
 Street, has consented to act till a Board
 of Directors for the Company is appointed by
 the Idara.

J. M. GUDEES,
 39, Wellington Street. 1728

R. SWATOW AND BANGKOK.
SCOTTISH-ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Company's Steamship
"RATANAPATUNHAR,"
 1077 Tons, will sail on Monday, 2nd October,
 for FORT TAYLOR, the 17th instant,
 P.M.

Freight or Passages, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
 Agents. 1729

September, 1893.

J. R. STEVENS & CO.'S LINE.
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE,
 via PORT DAWSON and QUEENSLAND
 and taking through Cargo to AD-
 AMES, NEW ZEALAND, AND TASMANIAN

Steamship

"SUEZ."
Arisol, will be despatched as above
BROWN, the 15th inst., at DAYTON.
Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents.
September, 1893. 1700

SEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
Cargo and Passengers at through rates
OPEN, CHERNO, NEWQUANG, TIEN TSIN,
TOW, and TONG KEI (the YANSENG).
Company's Steamship

"PATROGLUS."
Brows, will be despatched as above
TO-O, the 18th inst., at DAYTON.
Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & CO. & SWIRE, Agents.
September, 1893. 1700

SEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
R. LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

"**MENELAUS**,"
Lapage, will be despatched as above on
the 22nd instant.
Freight or Passage, apply to
STEELEFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
September, 1883. [1482]

HERE LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
Steamship
"MELOMONEPHSHIRE,"
Commander, will be despatched on
order.
Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
September, 1883. [1485]

**A FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.**
**USTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1883.**
HOLDERS are hereby requested to
attend in this Office a List of their Con-
tributions of Premium for the year ending 31st
March last, in order that the proportion
to be paid for that year to be paid as Bonus to
policy holders may be arranged. Returns not
sent in before the 1st of September next, will be
taken up by the Company, and no subsequent
alterations will be allowed.
In order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGETRE,
Secretary.
September, 1893. [1632]

EXTRACTS.

GREY AND LAMIN.
A Boston correspondent writes:
By all the gods above, below,
That we must get on modern air,
And let our Greek and Latin go,
Forbid, O Fate, we had to go,
A disputation has been held,
Which, who away the sword of force,
The dead "Amo, amo, amo!"
The sweetest thing the student knows
Is not when pouring over French,
Or twisted in Latin throat,
Upon a hard and cold and grey,
The words on words and words and grey,
He feels his soul and body glow,
Or when his mind transcribes the stars
With "Zoo, zoo, zoo!"

So give our bright, ambitious boys
An inkling of these pleasures, too,
A little smattering of the life,
Their dead and buried fathers know
And let them sing while glorying that
Their sires are young men again.

The songs, "Amo, amo, amo!"
And "Zoo, zoo, zoo!"

FRENCH AMBASSADORS IN LONDON.

Englishmen themselves will realize that political power is more widely distributed here than in any other country, so that a diplomatist is often sorely embarrassed in discovering who are the men that really govern the kingdom. No such difficulty exists abroad. At most other Courts an envoy may find pitched round one deniable the few men who are in a position to war. The chances are that those men all speak French, and are willing to speak it when negotiating—which is not quite the same thing—and when the Ambassador has learned everything that he can about their opinions, weaknesses, and prospects as office-holders, he may regulate his conduct to them with pretty facility. But in London the largest room of a palace would not hold all the persons whose opinions count for something when a decision of national importance has to be taken; and there is no telling what effect the presence of some unofficial personage of Parliament may not exercise over the action of Government in a sudden emergency. "I have spoken of Lord Aberdeen," wrote the Comte de St. Aulaire to M. Gairol in 1892, referring to his visit to England, "but he must consult the Prime Minister (Poincaré), who, I suspect, desires to humiliate Lord Palmerston. Lord Curzon will have his say in the matter, and Sir Stratford Canning too; then we must reason with the Count, Baron de Sotomayor, King of the Court, after all, I should not wonder if things were arranged to suit Lord John Russell, who will disclose his views when it pleases him." The relations between Government and Opposition remain beyond the comprehension of a Frenchman who has not journeyed for some time in this country and learnt English. Prince Jules de Polignac contained the Marquis de St. Aulaire, Canning's secretary, who had been the French word *démagogue* into "demand" (the French for which is *seigneur*). "I construed his Excellency's tone," said St. Aulaire, "it certainly sounded like 'demand,' and I believe *démagogue* can be made to bear that sense with an emphasis." There was another dispute over the word *démagogue*, which in plain English means a demagogue, and is not equivalent for "compromiser," which must be rendered as *engagement* or *transaction*. A droll mistake was committed when Polignac, hearing that George IV. was ill, asked Lord Conyngham for news of his Majesty's health, and received answer, "O, not *pas sérieux*," by which it was meant that the illness was not serious; but the French the words signified "The story of the illness is a hoax," or "The King is not serious," and Polignac, a dull, sensitive man, chose to consider that the King had feigned an indisposition to avoid giving him an audience. As to the relations between parties whose French Ambassadors have wandered from supporting political rivals must needs be enemies; others, however, infer from that because Whig and Tory families intermarry there can be no real bitterness in party strife. Persigny had been nearly three years Ambassador in London when the Orsini affair occurred, yet the sight of Lord Palmerston and Derby walking together down St. James' street a few days before the Conspiracy to Murder Bill was introduced, proved too much for him. He made up his mind that the Government and the Opposition had "winked to each other" over the Bill that there was no real intention on Lord Palmerston's part to carry it, and that the overthrow of the Ministry was a consummation of the two parties. The Duke de Persigny's attitude at this time was so full of bluster and menace that the Emperor despatched an agent to recall him, and send over the bluff and pompous Marshal to restore friendly relations. The Duke de Persigny, however, was no statesman, and the agent who was sent to him to be removed to the frontier was ill-treated and killed. The Duke de Persigny, with which French Ambassadors in England have to deal, Maitland, the Duke de Persigny's carriage in Hyde Park, the Duke de Persigny's hat and said, "Je vous salue, Monsieur." He could hardly have done less, as a former companion in the Orleans family, and a friend of the Imperial Court, just as he had towards the Emperor. Reports at the Embassy would afterwards have been that the Duke de Persigny had always been a trouble to the Ambassadors at Albert, but the Duke de Persigny wanted Lord Clarendon to remove with the wife of one of his colleagues because she was married to his daughter. Lady Clarendon would be the proper person to do that," said the Foreign Secretary, "and as it would be a ladies' quarrel, perhaps the Duke de Persigny best begin it by asking instructions from the Emperor. Count Walewski and the Marquis de Lamoignon were both like Persigny, but the Duke de Persigny was not. The Second Empire was never very well represented except by the Comte de Paris, who was connected, through his daughter, with Lord Lansdowne's family. This Ambassador knew England well, and was an admirable type of the calm, courteous, epigrammatic Frenchman. The Third Republic has sent many distinguished Frenchmen to England, but until M. Grévy became President, the British Government was often placed in a delicate position as regards these envoys. They represented a Republic, but they were not Republicans, and did not like to hear Republicanism well spoken of. The Duke de Persigny, however, remained long enough to express his astonishment at the appointment of a not finding any one acquainted about the establishment of Constitutional Monarchy in France. The Duke de Persigny, who knows England as a man can know it through books, but who does not much like this country, hurried away after two months to become Foreign Minister, and had, consequently, no time to give our Foreign Office the measure of his diplomatic talent. He is remembered at Albert-gate as the most indefatigable speaker who was ever accredited to this Court, so that he might have transacted business pleasantly with the Duke de Persigny. The Duke de Persigny, however, was not a diplomatist, London society by storm. Hospitality, cheerfulness, readiness, wit, was truly a representative Frenchman, but he had singular notions about serving the Republic, for he used to rush across the Champs

to vote against a *républicain* as often as he could, and, having finally failed a motion in the National Assembly for the restoration of Monarchy, he had to resign, much to the regret of all English people who knew him. His successor, the Comte de Jaurès, who had married in this country, and owned an Irish estate, was almost a British subject—a most estimable man, too, of the most temperate and most engaging manners. It had been the ambition of his life to become French Ambassador in London, but he died just after winning this coveted distinction. The Marquis d'Harcourt, who came afterwards, and remained here four years, was, like his cousin, Count Bernard d'Harcourt (who was Ambassador in London from May, 1872, to September, 1873), a relative of Marshal MacMahon. A man of gentle ways and studious tastes, a bright talker and all pleasant host, he made many friends in this country, but he was not careful to conceal his disdain for the Republican party, and Republicans who came to England, wanting to know the French Ambassador, in matters of business, often more astonished than gratified at the reception which they got from his Attaché. The Marquis resigned when Marshal MacMahon left the Presidency, and the Ambassadors, who have come here since have all been zealous servants of the Republic. One of them—M. Leon Say—was eminently qualified to succeed in England, for the words *démagogue* seem to be written on his very face. But the same may be said of M. Waddington.

ANECDOTAL PHOTOGRAPHS.

THE LATE BISHOP COLONSO.
Bishop Colenso was one of a thousand. He is dead, and the Bench of Bishops has lost a man of whom it may be said that, "take him all in all, we shall not look upon his like again." He was not always wise—still more seldom foolish, but he was two as steel, and as brave as a lion, without any of the faults of either. He had suffered too much. All his cause was unpopular. He generally conquered, but he fought without glory, and without praise. At a certain time he really did get the Government to attend to Langalibalele, and on a recent occasion to Cetona; but his policy was half condemned in England, and many of the English in Natal hated him for his pains. He published a rather common-place book on the Pentateuch, containing some doubtful speculation, some disputed scholarship, and a great deal of truth and common sense. In reward for this he obtained considerable notoriety; but his fame lost him friends, and, for a time at least, emptied his pockets. The Bench of Bishops, however, at once met and out of his salary. In 1866 the Master of the Rolls ordered it again to be paid, with all arrears; but, meantime, a Bishop of Maritzburg had been set up by the "army," and he remained a thorn in Natal's side down to the last. In 1865 the "Metropolitan" of Cape Town went through the Episcopal form of depositing Colenso's book. The case was carried before the Privy Council, who declared the deposition void, and allowed Colenso's appeal on every single point. The victory was again a barren one, for the Privy Council declared at the same time that, legally, all the Colonial Bishops appointed by letters patent were puppets, the Crown having no authority to appoint or depose such bishops, the colonies possessing an independent legislature. When Colenso came to England, about eighteen years ago, he found here many warm friends and admirers. The liberal clergy, who were a good deal more misty about the Bible than they are now, were grateful to him for saying out, however indelicately, what all who thought about the question, but were afraid to even whisper. Others, without caring much about Moses or the Prophets, admired the good Bishop's pluck and honesty. Many felt how obvious it was for the persecuted Prelate to be fighting the same cause in Natal as the very unimportant when he was himself being persecuted and forced at home and abroad by dull or unscrupulous ecclesiastics. His trip to England was just one more success, without much honour or pleasure. The Bishop of Oxford forbade him his diocese; yet Colenso contrived to preach to large assemblies in Oxford. The Bishop of London also forbade him his diocese; but Colenso, who, as Dean of Westminster, was extra episcopal, at once offered him the Abbey pulpit. Colenso on his last visit to this country was very simple and straightforward, and very full of the natives, their intelligence, what they could do and had done, how they could read his proofs, print his books, and enjoy the clear, simple truths he taught them. He was as good a Bishop ought to be, so much fuller of what concerned his people—their flock—than what touched himself. He made rather light of the persecution he suffered—which was, nevertheless, very real. He was subdued and quiet about his personal enemies, who, at this time, stuck at no lie, and indulged in every kind of prejudicial statement, and, above all, he was content to let the world see the truth in his own words. He could see the truth in the Bench, all the social influence, all the prestige of authority, all the wealth in the world, even all the affectionate remembrances of old and valued friends, would never make Colenso budge one hair's breadth from the cause of truth. These were fine qualities, and, in the end, they won him the respect and the admiration of his brethren on the Bench. He never ousted the Bishop of Maritzburg; but then the Bishop of Maritzburg never ousted him; and his valuable and laborious translations of the Bible and other books into the native dialect are likely to be an enduring memorial of the heretic Bishop. The Duke de Persigny, however, was not a diplomatist, London society by storm. Hospitality, cheerfulness, readiness, wit, was truly a representative Frenchman, but he had singular notions about serving the Republic, for he used to rush across the Champs

later on. So Maurice—perhaps, next to Newman, the greatest living force of the Church of England has had this country—was turned out of King's College, while the amiable and worthy author of the "Life of Christ" is supposed to be in the running for a Bishops' See. After all, what did Colenso's vast folios of learned heresies come to? They taught us to what most people are now familiar with, and are not in the least afraid to own. A little more plain speaking on the part of the clergy on these questions would much increase the general respect for their intelligence and honesty. Why not imitate Colenso's candour now that there is little danger of being prosecuted for heresy? He has practically won the victory—why should not the Clergy claim the laurels? Colenso showed once for all that the real value of the Bible was not enhanced by claiming for it a kind of authority it did not possess, and never possessed. The argument, however, is not to be won by the clergy in consequence of sin. He always won on his belt, as we know from his remains in the rocks, ages before the appearance of man on the earth—and what does that matter to us? Any one can see that the story of Solomon and Gomorrah is a simple account for by one of those volcanic eruptions which have, from time to time, upheaved the land of Palestine, combined probably with an Eastern thunderstorm. We happen to know, from the monuments, that the Pharaoh of Moses did not die in the Red Sea, but lived to an old age, and died quietly at home. The story of the Ark is now commonly relegated to one of those local floods of which not long ago we had a fearful experience in the East. The breaking up of the earth by the open sea, or the overflow of the Nile or the Ganges, are historical explanations. And one might go on through all the little points in the Exodus which attracted the shrewd Bishop's eye, and which, when once pointed out, are taken just for what they are worth. The fact is, however, that almost every one with open eyes and common sense, of the Goliath and Heliath controversy is almost extinct. It lingers in clerical meetings in the country and ridiculous circles of the old sort, but it is not carried on with any zeal or bitterness. The Colenso heresy is almost an extinct volcano, and our children will hardly be able to understand why their fathers fought over it, or what there was to fight about. None the less honour to Colenso! He stood for freedom and intelligence in his day, and he did the best he could, very much at his own expense, for the Church of which he was a distinguished prelate. Few people in England care to discuss the infallibility of the Pope, history has proved him to be clearly fallible, and few people in the coming age will care to discuss the infallibility of the Bible, since criticism has proved it to be fallible. But both have been burning questions; and the people who went through the first rather than give in to the real heresies, because they stood for the truth which happened to be the one which was widely as it happens to be affirmed now—*Truth*.

CONDITION OF THE MARKET.

"Ah, good morning, McGrouse, you're just the man I want to see," said old Putnam, "how's the market-going to be?" "I'll tell you, as a friend, everything is going to be down, and that things are going up. I tell you, fellow, now is the time to put in." "But Sir, your partner says the bottom is dropping out of everything," said Al. "Said Al, the best member of the firm."

PORE-WARNED, FOR-ARMED.

LOUIS XIV. was one day speaking of the power which a king has over his subjects. Count de Guiche ventured to remark that there are limits to this power; but this the king would not hear of, and said in a passion, "I am the law, and I tell you, if you yourself into the sea, you ought to plunge in head foremost, without a moment's hesitation." The Count, instead of replying, turned on his heels and made straight for the door. The king, surprised, called after him: "Stay! where are you going?" "To learn to swim, sire," was the reply.

QUOTATIONS ABOUT MARRIAGE.

A now weekly paper entitled *Marriage*, devoted to the promotion of the happy state, the bringing together of the sundered halves of humanity, gives the following appropriate quotations:—
"Take the daughter of a good mother."
"Of earthly goods the best is a good wife."
"A bad, the worst curse of human life."
"If you wish to marry suitably marry your equal."
"Never marry for love, but see that thou lovest what is lovely."
"Oh, friendship to the best of men."
"Fidelity to the best of women."
"Domestic life is rural life pure."
"Remember that if thou marry for beauty only thou biddest thyself all day long to be discontented."
"Nothing is so great as a man who is always proud of himself as the source of it."
"Justice is the best state for man in general; and every man is a worse man in proportion as he is unfit for the married state."
"It does not appear essential that in forming matrimonial alliances there should be on each side a parity of wealth; but that in disposition and manners they should be alike. Chastity and modesty form the best dowry a parent can bestow."
"The reason why so few marriages are happy is because young ladies spend their time in making snobs, not in making selves."
"Every effort is made in forming matrimonial alliances to reconcile matters relating to fortune, but very little is paid to the congeniality of dispositions, or the accordance of hearts."
"Men that marry women very much superior to themselves are not as truly husbands to the women as those who marry their equals."
"I pity from my heart the unhappy man who has a bad wife. She is a shackle on his foot, a pain to his hands, a burden on his shoulder, a thorn to his side, a dagger to his heart."
"The best time for marriage will be found thirty years, as the younger times are unfit either to choose or govern a wife and family, as, if thou stay long, thou shalt hardly see the education of thy children, and being left to strangers, are in effect lost; and better was it to be unborn than to be born; for surely thy posterity shall either perish or remain a curse to thy name."
"The bride which a man selects does not show the quality of his soul, and what value he puts upon it."
"Goethe."

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Quinlan on 1st Sept. 1893.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like American Drills, Cotton Goods, and various types of cloth.

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Blankets, Woollen Goods, and various types of cloth.

PRODUCE.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes items like Apples, Pears, and various types of fruit.

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

Table with 4 columns: VESSEL, DATE OF ARRIVAL, CAPTAIN, and DESTINATION. Lists various ships and their routes.

YVESVILLE.

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